

The Hong Kong Daily Press.

No. 9617 號七百六十九第

HONGKONG, MONDAY, NOVEMBER 5TH, 1888.

年一月

五十一英

PRICE 2s PER MONTH

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

November 3, FUSHUN, Chinese str., 1,533 Creed, Whampoa 3rd November, General, C. M. S. N. Co.

November 3, BELLEPOTHON, British steamer, 1,386, Gullane, Liverpool, and Singapore 27th October, General—BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.

November 3, WOLF, German gunboat, Capt. Lieutenant, Tsinanfu 1st November.

November 3, PICCIOLA, German steamer, 874, Ph. Nissen, Whampoa 3rd November, General—ED. SCHELLMANN & Co.

November 3, PORPOISE, British gunboat, R. W. White, Nagasaki and Kobe 27th October.

November 3, ALEXANDER, German steamer, 336, E. Aspern, Pakhoi 30th October, and Hoihow 2nd November, General—WIELER & Co.

November 3, BILLONA, German steamer, 2,000, C. Haeckel, Hamburg and Singapore 27th October, General—STRESEMANN & Co.

November 3, CROWCHOWFOO, German str., 773, W. Wendt, Newalung 28th October, Beihai —MELCHERS & Co.

November 3, NINGPO, German steamer, 762, Schulz, Shanghai 31st October, General—STRESEMANN & Co.

November 4, BATAVIA, British steamer, 1,661, Hugh W. Auld, Vancouver 5th October, Yokohama 26th, and Shanghai 31st, General—ADAMSON, BELL & Co.

November 4, GLENCOE, British steamer, 1,901, Mackinlay, London 23rd September, and Singapore 29th October, General—JARDINE, MATHERON & Co.

November 4, HARTAN, British steamer, 1,661, Hugh W. Auld, Vancouver 5th October, Yokohama 26th, and Shanghai 31st, General—ADAMSON, BELL & Co.

November 4, MONGKUT, British steamer, 854, G. Anderson, Bangkok 23rd October, Rice and General—YUEN FAT HONG.

November 4, NANKING, British steamer, 999, Joe McKechnie, Singapore 24th October, General—GILDER.

November 4, SOOCHOW, British steamer, 827, T. Rowin, Pakhoi 30th October, and Hoihow 2nd November, General—CHINESE.

November 4, CANTON, British steamer, 1,110, Brumwell, Whampoa 4th November, General—JARDINE, MATHERON & Co.

CLEARANCES.

AT THE HARBOURMASTER'S OFFICE.

3RD NOVEMBER.

Johannes Bruns, Nor. str., for Tientsin.

Dixon, British str., for Singapore.

Bellepothon, British str., for Amoy.

Norden, Nor. str., for Kutshikotou.

Thales, British str., for Swatow.

Kong Beng, British str., for Bangkok.

Glenstiel, British str., for Yokohama.

Fuzhou, Chinese str., for Shanghai.

Peking, German str., for Shanghai.

Adolph, German str., for London.

Melita, German str., for Hoihow.

Picciola, German str., for Chetoo.

DEPARTURES.

November 3, ACTIV, Danish str., for Hoihow.

November 3, CLARA, German str., for Hoihow.

November 3, FIGARO, German str., for Bangkok.

November 3, GENERAL WERDER, German str., for Yokohama, &c.

November 3, AMIGO, Ger. str., for Whampoa.

November 3, FU-TSUNG, Chi. str., for Whampoa.

November 3, DEGON, British str., for Bombay.

November 3, PICCIOLO, Ger. str., for Chafao.

November 3, PEKING, Ger. str., for Shanghai.

November 4, BELLEPOTHON, British str., for Shanghai.

November 4, GLENSTIEL, British str., for Yokohama.

November 4, JOZANNES BRUN, Nor. str., for Tientsin.

November 4, KONG HENG, British steamer, for Bangkok.

November 4, MELITA, German str., for Hoihow.

November 4, THALES, British str., for Swatow.

November 4, FOOCHOW, Siam, &c., for Bangkok.

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVED.

Per Bellepothon, str., from Liverpool, &c.—379 Chinese, from Singapore.

Per Batavia, str., from Vancouver, &c.—Capt. and Mrs. Heaviside from Yokohama, and 39 Chinese.

Per Ningpo, str., from Shanghai.—Capt. Bur, Messrs. Sarsfield and O'Leary, and 40 Chinese.

Per Batavia, str., from Hamburg, &c.—Capt. and Mrs. Thorne, Mrs. P. H. and 3 children, Mr. R. Bob, and 270 Chinese from Singapore.

Per Kaidan, str., from Coast Ports.—Messrs. Gibb, Munro, and Lantz, and 141 Chinese.

Per Glencoe, str., from London, &c.—Dr. and Mrs. Bigg and 2 children, Mrs. Veitch and child, Misses Darwen and Nisbett, Messrs. Hough and Gring, and 120 Chinese from Singapore.

DEPARTED.

Per General Weller, str., for Yokohama, &c.—From Southampton to Yokohama—Mrs. A. H. Dore, child, and servant, Messrs. L. Berrick, and William Galibier. From Hongkong to Yokohama—Messrs. Esham, Holder, Schuer, and 23 Chinese. From Hongkong to Nagasaki.—Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Lippert.

REPORTS.

The British steamer Mongkok, from Bangkok 28th October, reports had fresh northerly winds to Pako Oi, and strong sea winds and sea to Cape Varel; moderate monsoon to port.

The British steamer Nanking, from Singapore 26th October, reports had moderate N.E. monsoon and head swell until off Pako Sapatu, then had light N.E. and N. winds with smooth sea and clear weather throughout.

The British steamer Hattan, from Foochow 1st November, Amoy 2nd, and Swatow 3rd, reports from Foochow to Amoy had light S.E. winds and calms with smooth sea. From Amoy to Swatow light N.E. winds and sea, the latter see 28th October. From Swatow to Hongkong moderate northerly winds and fine weather, sea smooth. In Amoy str. Chong Hua Tong, Foochow, and 120 Chinese from Singapore.

THE BRITISH BOEING TRADING AND PLANTING COMPANY, LIMITED.

Are prepared to supply NEW & VALUABLE TRADES for ship and House Building Furniture, Wharves, &c., in round or square Logs, Beams, & Sawn to any specification. For further details see at the Office, where also Price List and General Catalogue can be obtained.

The above Company have arrangements for Regular Shipments to be made by the *Principia*, *Perseverance*, and other large steamers direct to this port.

JARDINE, MATHERON & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 24th October, 1888.

THE BRITISH BOEING HIGH LEVEL TEAMWAYS COMPANY, LIMITED.

The HANDIEST, CHEAPEST, & BEST TIME-KEEPERS INVENTED.

\$3 PRICE THREE DOLLARS EACH \$3 REPAIRS NEVER EXCEED 50 CENTS FOR EACH WATCH.

THE MITSU BUSSAN KAISHA, (5th Agents in Japan & China for the *Principia*, *Perseverance*, &c., 10, Queen's Road Central), Opposite Marine House, Hongkong, 30th August, 1888.

PHOTOGRAPHS: PHOTOGRAPHS! PHOTOGRAPHS!

The Undersigned begs to inform the Public that he has just received New Instruments of the latest invention for Photography in all its Branches, and respectfully solicits the patronage of those wishing to be photographed.

WATERURY WATCHES.

THE HANDIEST, CHEAPEST, & BEST TIME-KEEPERS INVENTED.

THE PREMIER CHAMPAGNE IN CHINA IS THAT OF MESSRS. VEUVE CLICQUET, FILS ET CIE, OF REIMS.

SHIPPED BY C. T. PALMER & CO., MESSRS. JARDINE, MATHERON & CO.

THE FILIPINO TOBACCO AND MANILA CIGARS, 25, POTTERING STREET.

A Large and varied Stock of best Descriptions of MANILA & OTHER CIGARS, TOBACCO, CIGARETTES.

Wholesale and Retail at Moderate Prices.

IMPORTERS RESPECTFULLY INVITED.

SILVESTER ARREGUI & CO., PROPRIETORS.

Hongkong, 24th May, 1888.

INTIMATION.

THE STANDARD LIFE OFFICE, AND ITS FUNDS OF SIX AND A HALF MILLIONS STERLING are therefore wholly available for Liability in connection with LIFE ASSURANCES AND ANNUITIES.

THE BORNEO COMPANY, LIMITED.

KELLY & WALSH, LIMITED.

CHRISTMAS & NEW YEAR'S CARDS.

CHINESE WATER-PAINTED CARDS beautifully printed, &c.

Porcelain Fans and Photographs of Ellen Terry as Portia, Mary Anderson, Miss Milliet, Mary Moore, and other celebrated Beauties and Actresses.

Automatic Copying and Lead Pencils.

Quackenbush's Spring Guns, with wings and spare Springs.

Photogravurization of the most celebrated Modern Pictures, framed and unframed.

Just Published, price 75 Cents.

HOW TO WRITE THE RADICALS, being an introductory method to writing Chinese, by J. R. Ball.

KELLY & WALSH, LTD., HONGKONG.

ARE NOT SHewing THEIR NEW STOCK OF FENDERs.

FIRE IRONS.

FIRE DOGS.

DRAWING ROOM ASH PANS.

COAL VASES.

FIRE SCREENS.

NURSERY GUARDS.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

Hongkong, 27th October, 1888.

W. BREWER HAS JUST RECEIVED

An entirely New Series of Chinese Christmas and New Year Cards.

Also, New Japanese Christmas Cards.

Prang's Handmade American Christmas Cards.

Letts' and Smith's Diaries for 1889.

Benton's Dictionary of Universal Information and Thomson's Dynamics.

Boys' and Girls' Annuals, 1889.

Little Wode Aske, 1889.

Robert Elsmere.

Handsome Illustrated Books.

New French Mechanical Toys, Dolls.

Great Variety of New Children's Books.

New Moon Cards, Dance Programmes.

Wedding Cards.

Men's Patent Leather Dancing Pumps.

Ladies French Walking Shoes.

WALTER W. BREWER,

UNDER HONGKONG HOTEL.

BORNEO TIMBER.

THE BRITISH BOEING TRADING AND PLANTING COMPANY, LIMITED.

Are prepared to supply NEW & VALUABLE TRADES for ship and House Building Furniture, Wharves, &c., in round or square Logs, Beams, & Sawn to any specification.

For further details see at the Office, where also Price List and General Catalogue can be obtained.

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NOTICE.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

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Wholesale and Retail at Moderate Prices.

IMPORTERS RESPECTFULLY INVITED.

SILVESTER ARREGUI & CO., PROPRIETORS.

Hongkong, 24th May, 1888.

BANKS.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID UP CAPITAL \$7,500,000

RESERVE FUND \$4,000,000

RESERVE OF PROPRIETORS 7,500,000

NOTES OF DIRECTORS

H. J. BROWN, LEVER, Chairman.

W. H. RONDE, Esq., Deputy Chairman.

C. D. BOTTERILL, Esq.

W. G. BRODIE, Esq.

H. G. DALRYMPLE, Esq.

J. F. H. DUNLOP, Esq.

E. A. LAYTON, Esq.

THOMAS JACKSON, Esq.

MANAGER.

EWEN CAMERON, Esq.

London Branches, LONDON & COMPANY BANK.

HONGKONG INTEREST ALLOWED.

ON Current Deposit Account at the rate of 2 per cent per Annum on the daily balance.

ON Fixed Deposits—

For 3 months 2 per Cent. per Annum.

For 6 months 3 per Cent. per Annum.

For 1 year 4 per Cent. per Annum.

ON BANKERS DISCOUNTS—

CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

DEPARTS granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

T. JACKSON, Esq.

Hongkong,

INTIMATIONS.

1888. NOW READY. 1889.
THE CHRONICLE AND DIRECTORY
FOR 1889.
THE CHINESE DIRECTORY.
(TWENTY-SIXTH ANNUAL ISSUE).
COMPLETE WITH APPENDIX, PLANS, &c., &c.
ROYAL 8VO, pp. 1200. 85.00.
SMALL 8VO, pp. 916. \$3.00.

THE CHRONICLE AND DIRECTORY
has been thoroughly revised and brought up
to date, and is much increased in bulk.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LIMITED

WE HAVE JUST RECEIVED

A FRESH SUPPLY OF

CALIF. LYMPH.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LIMITED

THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY.

Hongkong, 31st October, 1888.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Communications on Editorial matters should be addressed to "The Editor" and those on business to "The Manager," and sent to individual offices.

Correspondents are requested to forward their name and address with communications addressed to the Editor, not for publication, but for reference of good will.

All letters for publication should be written on one side of the paper only.

Advertisements and Subscriptions which are not ordered for a fixed period will be continued until countermanded.

Orders for extra copies of the *Daily Press* should be sent before 11 a.m. on the day of publication. After that hour the supply is limited.

TELEPHONE NO. 12.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, NOVEMBER 5TH, 1888.

The Registrar-General's return of birth and deaths for the third quarter of the present year show, that the returns are to be depended on, that the health of the colony has been even worse than it was during the same period of 1887. The deaths during the three months ended the 30th September last numbered 1,600, as against 1,498 last year, while the annual death rate is given as 38.33 as against 32.29.

The estimate of population on which this rate is calculated is 189,167, while last year it was 184,829. These figures are probably lower than they ought to be, but even taking the population at its generally accepted figure of 200,000 we would still have a death rate of 32 per thousand, and whatever defect there may be in the estimate of population it can only affect to a slight extent the comparison between the returns for the same period of the two years. The proportionate increase in the number of deaths has been greater among the European section of the population than any other. During the last quarter there were 28 deaths of Europeans, exclusive of Portuguese, as against 17 in 1887, an increase of 64 per cent. in numbers, while the annual rate for the whole British and Foreign community has gone up from 23.96 per thousand to 27.02. Amongst the Portuguese the number of deaths was 25 as against 13, amongst the Indians, etc., 15 as against 18; and amongst the non-residents 7 as against 15, the total number of deaths in the British and Foreign community being 72 as against 68 in the same quarter of 1887. Amongst the Chinese the number of deaths was 1,232 as against 1,450, and the annual rate rose from 32.80 to 34.34. If the increase in the figures were due to an abnormal increase in the population it would naturally show itself in the birth returns, but these, unfortunately for that theory, point in the contrary direction, for amongst the British and Foreign community there were only 45 birth last quarter as against 43 in the same quarter of 1887, whilst among the Chinese the falling off is remarkable, the figures being 217 as against 360 last year. The annual rate has fallen for the whole population from 8.76 to 7.61, for the Chinese from 8.25 to 7.10, and for the British and Foreign community from 17.11 to 16.14. The apparently small birth rate amongst the Chinese, we are persuaded, is due to defective registration, coupled possibly to some extent with the practice of infanticide; for notwithstanding the disproportion in the sexes amongst the adult population it is impossible to believe that the birth-rate can have been so small as would seem to be the case from the published figures. The census of 1881 showed that amongst the European population there was one woman to six men, whilst amongst the Chinese there was one woman to every 3.25 men, yet the European birth rate is more than twice as high as the Chinese rate. The explanation of defective registration lies in the facts that whereas 164 births of boys were registered there were only 158 of girls, whilst in the censuses there were 237 deaths of females (moribund foundations for the most part) and only 114 of boys. Whether the infants received into the censuses are registered among the births or not there is nothing in the returns to show, but it may be taken for granted that they are not registered before they reach those institutions. If an European who has a notice of a birth inserted in the newspapers neglects to register he is summoned and fined, but there is no machinery to compel registration amongst the Chinese, and great numbers of them no doubt do not think it worth while to go to the Registrar-General's office. With death the case is different, and there is probably little evasion of the registration law here—unless it be with regard to newly born infants, many of whom are left at the censuses, while some are possibly disposed of by infanticide. With regard to registration of death generally, however, there is an effective check on the statements given in as to the cause of death, and a case of poisoning may be entered as cholera, fever, or any other disease with the name of which the

relatives are familiar. District registration officers with some medical training might be of use in exercising a check on the returns both of birth and death, for such officer might be expected to make himself sufficiently familiar with his district to have a general cognisance of its "domestic occurrences." Such officers might also be of use in connection with the reporting of infectious disease, a matter referred to at the last meeting of the Sanitary Board. They would, of course, cost money, but in view of the large death rate shown by the Registrar-General's figures, due to sanitary conditions, the colony must be prepared for expenditure in the efforts to improve the public health. The July-September quarter is the most unhealthy of the year, and the returns for the whole year may therefore be expected to show more favourable figures than those given in the return now before us, but a death rate of 32.88 per cent. at any season of the year, and in the absence of epidemic disease, is not a matter that can be regarded with equanimity. The weekly returns prepared for the Sanitary Board show that the disease claiming the greatest number of victims, if the particulars given in the relatives are correct, is consumption. The Sanitary Board might with advantage, we think, give some attention to this point, and endeavour to ascertain the cause of the great mortality from this disease. Overcrowding and defective ventilation are said by medical authorities to be among the chief causes of consumption, but, with a population living so much in the open air as that of Hongkong we should think the prevalence of the disease could hardly be put down to those causes here.

H.M.S. *Mutine* and *Hawfinch* arrived at Woosung on the 23rd October from Japan.

The French gunboat *Pomeral* and cruiser *Primauguet* are leaving this port for home.

The U.S.S. *Essex* is expected at Shanghai this week, and the *Richmond* has left the United States.

The appointment of Captain Frederick Henry Armitage Des Voeux, 2nd Dragoon Guards (The Carabiniers), as the Governor Aide-de-Camp, is gazetted.

On Saturday evening the whole of the shop and private residences of the Far East and Hindoo section of the community were brilliantly illuminated, the occasion being the New Year's festival of the latter.

The Blue-funnel steamer *Heads*, which left Singapore on the 21st inst., did not arrive at Woosung on the 27th. The *Ban Sung Guan* which left Bangkok on the 2nd, two days later, arrived at noon on the 26th.

The arrangement with reference to the transfer of the *Smith* and *Cas* to the C.M.S.N. Co. appears, say the *N. C. Daily News*, to have been, through for *Meers*, *Meiners*, & Co., have appointed the agents of these two vessels.

Seuer gives us curious items have sometimes, but the following telegraphed to Shanghai is about the best on record, we think:—"The American press demand that the British Agent and Consul-General at Sora should be handed his passport for trying to induce the vote for Cleveland." The message was corrected subsequently.

The Registrar-General's returns of birth and deaths for the third quarter of 1888 show that the total births numbered 360 and the deaths 1,600, the annual birth rate for the quarter, calculated on an estimated population of 185,167, is 16.1, and the death rate 33.83. Amongst the British and Foreign community estimate, as given by the British Consul, the births were 45, the deaths 72, the annual birth rate being 16.15 and death rate 27.02.

The *Straits Times* says that finds of gold in Perak point to the likelihood of discovering large deposits of it, under conditions admitting of mining. It says, "news from the gold fields have proved so encouraging that numbers of Chinese have started for Perak for the spot. Should the gold region prove extensive and abound with remunerative deposits, the impetus which the discovery will give to the construction of a railway to Batang Padang will soon come to the fore."

The following returns of the average amount of bank notes in circulation and of specie to serve in Hongkong, derived from the latest statement of the respective Banks, are published in the Gazette:

Bankers ATTRAPE IN
Charted Mercantile Bank £1,36,000 450,000
India, London, and China. £1,36,000 450,000
Charted Bank India. £1,36,000 450,000
Hongkong and Shanghai £1,37,703 500,000
Banking Corporation £2,18,000 1,400,000
£3,53,703 \$2,500,000

The difficulty between the Customs Authorities at Canton and the Hongkong, Canton, and Macao Steamship Company has been settled, and the *Forces* resumed her place at the Hongkong-Canton line yesterday evening. We understand that this result was brought about by the Company acknowledging their responsibility for having contravened good form, and expressing the willingness to make amends, to a penalty not exceeding £1,500. Although the *Forces* has agreed to set the *Cantons* in the affair, it is reported that the Company have obtained an important concession from the Customs, who undertake on their part no longer to employ the *Cantons* or crew on board the *Forces*'s *Lessons on Elementary Chemistry*.

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A question has recently been going on in the columns of the *N. C. Daily News* on "The future of Shanghai." The article is written as follows:—Let us glance at two families in the history of Shanghai. The first was first "set apart" for the residence of the *Cantons* only in accordance with the treaty, and the early officials and founders of the *Cantons* so maintained it at first, and for many years. It was not until the *Cantons* had got into the *Cantons* that it was first "set apart" for the residence of the *Cantons* only in accordance with the treaty, and the early officials and founders of the *Cantons* so maintained it at first, and for many years. It was not until the *Cantons* had got into the *Cantons* that it was first "set apart" for the residence of the *Cantons* only in accordance with the treaty, and the early officials and founders of the *Cantons* so maintained it at first, and for many years. 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HONGKONG TEMPERATURE.

(From Messrs. Falconer & Co's Weather)

Barometer—8.4 M. 73.00 Nov. 5th 1888.

Barometer—7.3 M. 72.90 Nov. 5th 1888.

Thermometer—9.4 M. 73.00 Nov. 5th 1888.

Thermometer—8.4 M. 72.90 Nov. 5th 1888.

Thermometer—8.4

EXTRACTS.

EMMA LAZARUS AND HER PEOPLE.

The following is condensed from the biography in the October *Century* of Emma Lazarus, the Jewish poet, who died last autumn in New York. "Already, in 1879, the storm was gathering, in a distant province of Russia at first, then on the banks of the Volga, and finally in Moscow itself, the old city was raised, the hideous material charge revived, and the standard of persecution unfurled against the Jews. Provinces after provinces took it up. In Bulgaria, Serbia, and, above all, Rumania, where we were told the word of the Czar had been drawn to protect the oppressed, Christian atrocities took the place of Moslem atrocities, and horrors turned a page backward into the dark sombre violence and crime. And not alone in despotic Russia, but in Germany, the rest of modern philosophic thought and culture, the rage of anti-Semitism broke out and spread with fatal ease and potency. In Berlin, *Welt* tumults and riots were threatened. We in America could scarcely comprehend the situation or credit the reports, and for a while shut our eyes and ears to the facts; but we were soon made acquainted from our inquisitiveness and forced to face the truth. It was in England that the voice was first raised in behalf of justice and humanity. In January, 1881, there appeared in the London *Times* a series of articles, carefully compiled on the testimony of eye-witnesses, and confirmed by official documents, records, &c., giving an account of events that had been taking place in southern and western Russia, during a period of nine months, between April and December of 1880. We do not need to repeat the sickening details. The heading will suffice: outrage, murder, arson, and pillage, and the result—100,000 Jewish men made homeless and destitute, and nearly 100,000,000 dols. worth of property destroyed. Nor need we recall the generous outburst of sympathy and indignation from America. "It is not that it is the expression of Jews by Russia," said Mr. Buxton in the meeting at Cheltenham, Hants, Wednesday evening, February 4, "it is that it is the oppression of men and women, by men and women, and we are men and women." So spoke civilised Christendom, and for Judaism—who can describe that thrill of brotherhood, quickened anew, the immortal pledge of the race, made one again through travail? For Emma Lazarus it was a trumpet call that awoke slumbering and unconscious sheathes. All this time she had been seeking heroic ideals in alien stock, sealed, and far removed; in pagan mythology and mystic, medieval Christianity, ignoring her very birthright—the majestic vista of the past, down which, "high above fire and flood," had been conveyed the precious scroll of the Moral Law. Hitherto, Judaism had been a dead letter to her. Of Portuguese descent, her family had always been members of the oldest and most orthodox congregation of New York, where strict adherence to custom and ceremonial was the watchword of faith; but it was only during her childhood and earlier years that she attended the synagogue and conformed to the prescribed rites and usages which she had now long since abandoned as obsolete and having no bearing on modern life. Nor had she any great enthusiasm for her own people. As late as April, 1882, she published in the *Century* magazine an article written probably some months before, entitled, "Was the Earl of Beaconsfield a Representative Jew?" in which she is disposed to accept as the type of the modern Jew the brilliant, successful, but not overscrupulous character of an industrial, or rather contemporaneous, event—the cleaving paragraph of the article in question is worthy of being cited: "Thus far their religion, like that of their religious, but also of their adverse conditions, seems little short of a miracle, has been deprived of the natural means of development and progress, and has remained a stationary force. The next hundred years will, in our opinion, be the test of their vitality as a people; the phase of toleration upon which they are only now entering will prove whether or not they are capable of growth." By a curious, almost fatal juxtaposition, in the same number of the magazine appeared Madame Agostini's defence of Russian barbarity, and in the following (May) number Emma Lazarus' impassioned appeal and reply. "Russian Christianity versus Modern Judaism." From this time dated the ornate in which she undertook in behalf of her race, and the consequent expansions of all her faculties. The growth of spiritual power which always ensues with a great cause is apparent and a strong conviction enters the soul. Her writing out as it had never rung before—a clarion, calling a people to heroic action and duty; to the consciousness and fulfilment of a grand destiny. When has Judaism been stirred as by "The Crowning of the Red Rock" and "The Banner of the Jew"? The deacons burst their bonds and lived again. Shining "Bosch Hashanah" (the Jewish New Year) and "Hannukah" (the Feast of Light), "The New Ezekiel," her whole being renewed and refreshed itself at every source. She threw herself into the study of her race, its language, literature, and history. Those busy, faithful years for Emma Lazarus, who worked not with the pen alone, but in the field of practical and benevolent activity. For there was an immense task to accomplish. The tide of immigration had set in, and ship after ship came laden with hunted human beings flying from their fellow-men, while all the time, like a tocsin, rang the terrible story of cruelty and persecution—horror that the pen refuses to dwell upon. By hundreds and thousands they flocked upon our shores—helpless, innocent victims of injustice, and oppression, panic-stricken in the midst of strange and utterly new surroundings. Emma Lazarus came into personal contact with these people, and visited them in their refuge on Ward's Island. While under the influence of all the emotions aroused by this great crisis in the history of her race she wrote the "Dedication to Death," a poem of persecution of the twelfth century, founded upon authentic records—unquestionably her finest work in grandeur as well as above all, in moral elevation and purport."

OUR FOREIGN WAITERS.

Punch, the ever-wakeful, has long since discovered that the waiter is a man worthy of remark. But "Robert" is not typical of the class as a whole. He is an Englishman twice over—a cockney, a man of the City; whereas the great majority of London waiters are foreigners. With alien language, instincts, and customs, the German, Swiss, French, and Italian *garçons* are the cosmopolitan note of our London day. To the thorough patriot they are the abomination of desolation—their black wallow-tails are as the standard of foreign invasion, set up on the walls of a beleaguered city. But to the *flâneur* who philosophises they are an ever-fresh source of moral meditation. Compare them with James; compare them with John Thomas; compare them even with honest Robert, and how they shine by contrast. The footmen, and the menials of dining-circus dignitaries are the very pillars of aristocratic orders and photogenic institutions. By reflection they become enabled themselves, and shine as do certain greengrocers. But the waiters—*the Ottos* and *the Natives*—are perform only the servants of the many-headed. Feared and reviled, they even require their ministrations. And yet, though they serve so mixed and poor a multitude, with what politeness, what

DISTINCTION they often perform their parts! For small copper coins they will bow where Saxons will only bow to silver. Their "very much obliged to you, sir!" has often been elicited by even so base a sum as two pence. For a sixpence a magnificent smile will irradiate their amiable countenances. For one shilling they will be positively overcome.

And not only are they courteous and contended with little, but even to the ho, or, perhaps, offend the she, who reproves them with mere words of complaint, they will behave with a positively dazzling self-representation. The rudeness they will reply with soft smiles, with such concern, with such looks of something "very nice" instead. To voluntary such as "Did you grow these potatoes on the premises?" or "When did you kill this cow?"—queries generally emanating from the holiday "Any of the too successfully commercial"—their answers are pathetically mild. Indeed, theirs is a truly Christian dislike of repartees. To the most ordinary kindness Otto or Robert is ridiculously averse. In fact, once give him a conversational nod, and it will be difficult to escape a yell of a confidential and secret nature. And he has another virtue yet. To his inferiors the servant of hungry humanity is invariably liberal, giving of his twopence to itinerant organ-grinders who play shyly at the door of the less possessive little restaurant.

In the face of so many essential virtues it is scarce gracious to talk of faults. But truth requires us to do so, and the list is really insignificant. Sometimes he suffers from a too-porous hardness of hearing, causing him to do in some remote corner when all the air is echoing his name. Of course this may be owing to physical infirmity—defeat, in a word. Let us hope so, for it were pity to blot the waiter's record with an obstinate defect. Or sometimes a lack of lucidity causes him to act before you make instead of macerate, or a certain sparkling wine instead of the ordinary oley. Sometimes, again, a remissness is noticeable in the waiter's use of his blue pencil. Costes and dishes are recorded on the menu which have always been "off" for the simple reason that they have never been cooked. But then, is not this an instance of the great law of self-preservation? Should we, who are always ready and eager to fight for our own interests, blame the poor servitor who refuses to reduce his advertisement to the rank of absurdity? In many an instance, if the blue pencil were used accurately, the bill of fare would be reduced to "chops" and "steaks" and such like, and the waiter would be damning himself and his employer in a way which all good men would shudder to contemplate. Perhaps the only serious weakness attributable to the waiter is his strange knowledge of arithmetic, whereby he is enabled to multiply instead of simply adding, as other men do, when mentally casting up a little bill. But even this offence is half attributable to the foreigner's just contempt for our duodecimal system.

Over the water, in France, the waiter is sometimes rebellious. His parades in company with brawny navvies on strike and hairdressers who will not be satisfied. But to the offences of the "aproned agitators" we can, of course, have nothing to say. Of foreign waiters in London we are treating and not of *garçons* on their native health. But were it necessary to defend the French waiter in Paris from the charge of blatant discontent, we should be inclined by that which strikes in the interests of ideas. As becomes a Gaul he smashes the windows of coffee to prove that the garçons of the world over is not a mere mass saint, whose gentle and primitive virtues render him liable to the charge of officiousness. To call his action mere political agitation, to say that the waiters' movement is "a general movement of the noseemous," is in the nature of rhodomontade. The social philosopher will, in a moment, contradict such assertions. To him the *garçons* in a man who wears full dress every day, who behaves with corresponding polish and humanity, who imparts to the universe of the streets a glamour of comparatively white lines, of state, ceremony, and ease. Many a middle-class family succumbs to more refined and excited ideas about the changing of knives and forks and the washing of cups and pots, about the whiteness of napery and the due ritual of table, when it dines out and is waited on by a waiter.

But viewed again in another and more serious light, waiters have their uses. What an emblem are they of the mutability of which Shelley sang. One by one the *achédes* of any given restaurant sees them vanish from their place of service. In the short course of a month the affable Italian nobleman, with that admirable black moustache of his, has given place to the Austrian expert, who suffers from some lingering pain in his feet; and he, in turn, has given way before the thin waiter with the eagle eye, and he again has vanished before the vision with the strained, far-off looks and the visionary has ceded to the genial epics who, without having tasted for himself nevertheless recommends this dish and with all the gusto of a past master in the arts of gourmandise. They change almost with the swiftness of the seasons of the genius of urbanity. They are the memento mori of our world, only far less gaudy, and to the well-balanced and candid mind quite as instructive as the skeleton at Egyptian banquets of old. Whether do they vanish? Do they temporarily return to private life—to a life of retirement and relaxation? Are they "foreigners of great employment and high consideration, who for a season do penance and fast, and then return to their old posts?" Or after leaving one banquet chamber, do they speed through cycles of changes to others, and yet again to others, till, perfectly fatigued, they float out in some sphere set apart for model people generally?

The thing is a mystery. Nobody has fathomed it. Certain it is that you never find a very hoary waiter among the class we have described. Nor have we personally even seen a damaged waiter, unless we count the ex-diplomat. No, they belong to a bright and mysterious order, and though they at present lack their career oats, it will perhaps be no long time ere they attain literature—the same eminence as the Slave of the Lamp, the *Peer of Horace*, the *Gobbo*, or the great *Yellowblush* himself. For they deserve their literary niche nobody with any sympathetic discernment can deny. *Globe.*

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